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DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXIX. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1850. WHOLE NO. 1505.

Original Poetry.

TO KATHARINE.

WITH THE FLOWER LOVE-IN-A-MIST.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY W. H. ALLEN.

Dear girl, I could not live with you,
But oh, I cannot live with part;
Although thy fancies I hate to view,
Thy virtues cheer my heart.
They act so much—so as—so—true—
So true—false—living—fair,
That though thy presence gives me pain,
Thy absence is—despair.

Can't me so I love tempation,
And therefore you adore.
But of all sin I hate cowardice,
And therefore you abhor
A mind that makes you envy base.
As you do—I detest;
And not without cause my girl's self grow
My heart can find no rest.

I love a passing, ruddy lip,
And yours I know is such;
But remorse that ne'er month may rip,
Must shed out, cannot touch.
And purity hands I love not less,
Just such, dear Kate, as thine—
But of their guard murderer's press,
They'll ne'er be proud by mine!

I love a tongue whose very words
Like drops of honey fall;
But oh! I hate lies and lying words
That sting an honest all.
And more than tongue, than sin or thine,
I love an ardent brain—
But if that brain be not all mine,
I will not have a part.

Now prithee, changeling, change thy ways,
Thy wanton manners control—
Be then deserving of my praise.
Or in it shall be
In short all all the goodness die.
And be it as long to hate,
As to the lustre and colors fly,
And there be none, dear Kate.

Original Novelet.

THE TWO BRIDES.

(CONTINUED.)

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY T. S. ARTHUR.

[Entered, according to Act of Congress, by T. S. Arthur, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the U. S., of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

CHAPTER V.

It was near the close of a mild day in early autumn. The first light frost of the season had fallen, and the warm weeks were over. The vacant lots that were here and there visible amid the dark green of the trees, had a more dreary look spot in Nature—a silence in the leafy grove, even when, but a little while before, came a gush of melody.

The sun had fallen low towards the horizon, and the western beams came through the open window of Caroline Manvel's chamber, and rested upon the bright like figure of the beautiful girl, and that of her gentle attendant, Anna, who had completed the last dress that Caroline expected to use on the occasion, was about going to her own room. She flake herself preparations for a further wedding. Tears were in her eyes even as she stood and looked admiringly and tenderly into the face of Miss Manvel; and the latter was her little less affected.

"Now, Anna, don't cry," said Miss Anna?" said Caroline, in a voice of the deepest tenderness.

"I don't know, indeed, Miss Anna?" replied Anna, in tremulous tones, as she lifted the hand of Caroline to her face and wet it with tears that she could not restrain.

"Come, Anna, dear, sit down by me," said Caroline, with a kind look and gentle voice of tenderness. Her own voice was unsteady and her eyes moist.

"I wish you were not going to leave me, Anna," continued Caroline. "Oh, if you knew how lonely by me. You have been a good girl—What shall I do without you? Can't you put it into your head to leave a few weeks or a few months, and tell I get a little used to the new relation I am entering? Mamma will be lonely how my heart sometimes sickens back."

If you had said this before," replied Anna, "I should have been some talk about taking him into business, by the gentlemen in the store about it, and—"

"Really, this is encouraging, Anna; I am much gratified to hear that his prospects are so fair as to encourage you to think of him seriously as an eligible match."

"Why, Miss Anna, you that if he should get an interest in the business, his fortune is made."

"Indeed! Why?" There was a quick change in the manner of Anderson, and something like an expression of alarm came into his face.

Mrs. Herbert smiled as she replied—

"Oh, no very serious reason. Only—"

"Only what?" said the ruler as the face deepened.

"Only what?" asked Anderson.

"There are some people always ready to make remarks. I was so three times last night in new eyes fixed meaningly upon me."

"Did you?"

"Yes. And once I turned suddenly towards a but in which were some ladies and gentlemen, unknown to me, and saw that their looks and manner, that either you or I or both of us, were of a subject of remark."

"Indeed!"

"Yes. One of the ladies fixed her eyes upon me so long and so steadily, that my own at last sank beneath their gaze."

"If that is the case," said Anderson, I will not repeat my solicitation for you to accompany me to-night. It would be unkind. For be it known, I am a little vain in respect to my figure in the saddle, and would not like to be the subject of remark."

"Then you will not go?"

"Not if that's the case."

"Why, what's the matter?" asked Mrs. Herbert, in a tone of some surprise.

"Nothing, only I am not in the humor to be stared at."

"Then you will go?"

"I hardly know what to say about that, Mrs. Anderson," replied the lady.

"I hope you would like to see and hear Catherine."

"Yes. I never tire of Mrs. Wood's singing."

"I have already taken seats," said Anderson.

"You have?"

"Yes, and one is for you."

"I think I shall have to let you go alone," said Mrs. Herbert, a light shadow falling over her face.

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Original Lectures.

REV. DR. BAIRD'S

HISTORICAL LECTURES ON EUROPE.

GERMANY AND HUNGARY.

PHONOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LECTURE IV.

In conclusion of his lecture on Germany, the Rev. Doctor said:

In the long period of one thousand years that the Empire of Germany existed, it is curious to look at the progress of the nation. Civilization has advanced steadily, and the country was very different from what it had been in the time of the Romans. In fact, the Germany in 1800 was as much as it is now; there are no large forests over the face of the country, but in their place the land is well cultivated. Still, although most of these forests are gone, there are yet to be found a few which show what must have been their vast extent in former times. Germany is now a highly productive country, and her exports are numerous and important; she abounds particularly in minerals. The people no longer live as they did in the time of the Romans, but have built for themselves splendid cities, most of them having such fine buildings as Paris and Vienna—and there are other cities, not quite so large, that are remarkable for the beauty of their buildings, which may be said to be unsurpassed in any part of the world. Berlin, the Capital of Austria, situated on the South side of the Danube, is one of the most beautiful and attractive cities in Europe. It has a fortified wall around it, quite a strong fortification, but at present the ramparts are converted into beautiful walks, with trees and passages between them, and the old ditch is now laid out very neatly and elegantly as a flower-garden. If you go out of the city at Vienna over the bridges, you come into the Glacis, as it is called, where there is quite a large space of growing grass, planted with trees and making a very pleasant place for a walk. What is singular in regard to Vienna is that the suburbs are much more extensive and more beautifully built than the main portion of the city. This may be accounted for on the fact that in the outskirts of the city, and purer country life, residence is much more pleasant. A noted beauty, near Vienna, is the *Prater*, a wide and commodious street, just outside the city, where the people go to drive and walk.

Another beautiful city of Germany is Berlin, the Capital of Prussia, which also has two hundred thousand inhabitants, and is a splendid city. It is not very well drained, however, and in Summer is rather unhealthy; it is, nevertheless, being built up very rapidly on both sides of the River—a branch of the Elbe upon which it is situated. There are many beautiful buildings in Berlin which attract the attention of travellers.

Besides these two cities, there are many others in Germany worthy of attention. All these cities are modern. In the old cities there is nothing of the kind in the towns of the Romans, and this gives another beautiful feature to the evidence of the industry of the Germans. Their enterprise is redoubled, moreover, in the construction of excellent roads, and one is quite pleasant to travel in this country; it is very different, however, from travelling in the United States or in England. In Germany, there are nothing like famous ledge corners where the high-ways, and the robbers, where there are any, come directly down to the road from their mountains or forests. The German coast line of road which characterizes the arrangement in the best parts of our own country; they want, also, in order disposition and arrangement of their villages, they are nothing like those in our own country and in England.

The German canal, however, in their system of education, and their places of learning are numerous, and celebrated throughout Europe for their superiority. The people were engaged, by, and at the times of the Reformation, extremely ignorant, and it was not afterwards before they made any progress in learning and literature; the invention of printing was a great spur in the pursuits of their talent; and no one land in Germany fifteen or twenty Universities, all of high standing, with very good Principles and under such an influence, science and the arts have advanced greatly, and as to profound knowledge and deep thinking, I am perfectly safe in saying that there is more of it in Germany than in all the other countries of Europe combined—more, in comparison among these thirty-eight millions of Germans than with all the other inhabitants of the Continent put together. Their school-system, of such excellent growth, have sprung up only in this century—since the year 1801, and it was 1814 before any decisive steps were taken. The compulsory scheme was adopted of the law, so you can very seldom find a German who is unable to read and write.

To look at the history of Germany, through so long existence and even in modern times, you find a great deal of confusion among the different States—one there very often at war with one another. The people that were governed, were united usually, but there are some exceptions to this which are very remarkable—one of these was the great religion war in which I referred in one of my previous lectures, generally known in history as the Thirty Years War, having lasted exactly thirty years; it was begun in 1618, and was terminated in 1648, by the treaty at Westphalia. The Protestants felt themselves compelled to take up arms in defence of their principles, and I have no doubt that they were compelled to the measure, according to the line of such things generally remember; but it was a very disastrous business, and before it was finished there was very little religious feeling remaining either party; both armies committed excesses which are a disgrace to any people, the effect on the country was hardly disastrous; the population diminished most fearfully, and the statements which many historians make concerning it, are almost incredible. At the time of the war, Germany was a perfectly inhabited waste, and it is very apparent that party feel very little to the with that war there was very little of it in the army. But next was only what a reasonable man might expect, a civil war of thirty years duration in all quite sufficient to destroy the religion of a country. The following effect was very generally shown. We have seen, in reviewing the history of Sweden, that Gustavus Adolphus has great celebrity to preserve order among the well-trained soldiers.

Then you come down to the time of Frederick of the house of Brandenburg, who, owing to the ambition of the powerful ancestors of his house became ruler of the whole of Prussia, and took the title of King in 1701, that is the commencement of the Kingdom of Prussia. There have been six Kings in that country, and all of them have been named Frederick William or Frederick; the celebrated Frederick the Great, of Prussia, was the second King of that name. He carried on three wars, and all of them successful—under his government, the country and the population increased; at his accession, Prussia numbered only about three millions of people, full at the end of his long reign, it contained nine or ten millions. His first war, by which he conquered Silesia from Austria, lasted four years; his second war lasted seven years, and the third five years. These increased his territory greatly, and that he conducted in union with Russia and Austria to partition and appropriate Poland.

Generally speaking, the Diet and the Emperor were able to keep things in order, and although they seem to have got along very well until Napoleon broke up all that state of things, and established upon its ruins the Confederation after his overthrow, when the Congress of Vienna came together, they endeavored to reorganize the nations of Germany. It was a very difficult and complicated task; they succeeded in some degree; it reduced the Governments of Germany, by means of union and consolidation, to the number of thirty-eight, of which only four were Kingdoms with very little internal alienation, at the present day. The existing Diet was established in the year 1815, when it gave way the Diet broke up in May, 1848, the same month as the news of the French Revolution reached Germany, new latter broke out in different parts of it. A total war set on foot a Vienna convention, the people overturned the Government, and got possession of every thing, and the Emperor fled from Congress, at all those who did not side with them. The Emperor called the troops of Austria to his aid, and fled the country, but came back after a time. The people remained a Constitution; he promised them one, and ordered it to all their requests at the time. He called a Diet together to make a Constitution, and they went to work at it, but some how or other, they never got through.

At Berlin, the people did just the same thing, and they had some pretty hard fighting in the streets of that city for two or three days; they demanded a Constitution, and it was readily promised by the King. He called a Congress for the purpose, which made some progress in the work, but like the rest of similar legislatures, they never entirely succeeded. The king has given them a Constitution some years before, but it was ordinary machinery, and they considered as a new one. The people of Berlin active very ready and courageous. After several of their companions had been killed by the King's troops, they marched with the dead bodies, by night, in the palace, and gathered in great crowds before that building. The King appeared at the window, and they called upon him to come down; he did so, and came into the court among them. They ordered him to take off his hat, and he very quickly complied, for that was no time to think of dignity; and then he was forces successions they told him to look upon the dead bodies—their countrymen who had been killed by his troops. He made many golden promises, and expressed his sorrow at what had been done; he was not quite in the humor, and soon after the people quietly dispersed. But the cities of Berlin and Vienna—and there were others of Germany in the same situation—did not fall down in regard to their acquisition of liberty. They committed many excesses, and went so far that there was soon a reaction in the public mind, and the people, seeing the force of the Government; the latter took advantage of it, and went to work to overthrow every thing that had been done by the people. The King of Prussia did not at all like these civil commotions, and he terminated them very effectually by calling down to his aid old General Wrangel, of Sweden. He was a very popular efficient officer, who had done a great deal for the country, but had now retired from active service. He was called in command the King's troops at this time, and he came; he rode over the city among the revolters, and he said to them, very coolly, that he did not want to have any fighting, but that he does not serve or submit at all hazards; "and if you will make a disturbance, and I must subdue the city," he added, "I just recollect that *I am old Wrangel.*" And they did recollect that he was old Wrangel, and the name of a distinct officer was a host in itself; they soon dispersed quietly in their houses; and the King returned to his palace.

It was about this time that the Hungarians were struggling for their liberties. The Hungarian people had been a long time unhappy, and were now ripe for a Revolution. Their country was in a very large tract of land, and was governed by fifteen millions of inhabitants; some parts of it are very fertile, and some are not so much indeed, but it is generally well cultivated. In regard to Austria, I may say, here that the people of the Roman Empire, overran; first, by the great Sclavonic tribe, in common with the Russians and Central parts of Europe, and secondly, by the Magyars, who conquered the whole country, and fixed in the valley of the Danube and the mountains. These Magyars became very powerful people, and they have never subjected entirely, and although they do not exceed that number now, they are the most powerful race in Hungary, on the Sclavonic, for the purpose of reconstructing the Empire. In accordance with this proposition, Austria, although they have for a long time been at variance, have now become allies, and they have their own monarchs, and were distinguished as a very warlike people; they had many wars with the Turks, and were the first to repel them in the country, but now are entirely driven out of the Turks to Europe, which the Mahometans have entirely overrun; they have, in fact, the barbarest of the whole war, while they protected the rest of Europe. The whole history of the people of liberty; one of their Kings, about the thirteenth century, gave them a Constitution, which was called the Golden Bull, and is their Constitution, or Bill. The Hungarians then, like the Germans, were very fond of liberty, and long before the thirteenth century—and claim that it is as ancient as the English Magna Charta; be this as it may, this charter secured them considerable freedom under their Kings—a course of time, however, Hungary became united to Austria, and it happened in this way. The Kings of Austria, by the death of the last heir at the whole war, while they protected the rest

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Philadelphia:
SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1850.

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STEAM-POWER BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
No. 66 South Third Street, Phila.,
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DEACON & PETERSON, Proprietors.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Europa, which has arrived at New York since our last, we have several additional items of intelligence, though nothing of great importance in the political or commercial world. Cotton was firm, and there had been a small advance in breadstuffs. It is reported that Queen Victoria, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales, contemplate another visit to Ireland during the ensuing Summer—probably to satisfy herself of the great prosperity which the English journals are expecting, in the way of potatoes.

Wordsworth, the Poet, was buried at the little church of Grassmere, the favorite valley of the venerable deceased. The funeral was intended to be as private as possible, but the attendance of ladies and gentlemen assembled to pay honor to the remains of the illustrious dead was very large. There was a long procession of carriages and horsemen, and the church was filled with ladies and gentlemen attired in deep mourning.

Quite an excitement has been kept up in England by the press, in relation to the colored man Bowers, whose case we alluded to last week, as having been brought up before the House of Commons. The London correspondent of the North American says:—

At a recent large political meeting held in Yorkshire, W. B. Ferrand, Esq., spoke of the great power of the cotton manufacturers of Lancashire over the ministerial party, and he brought forward this Bowers case. He said "the Americans browbeat us, and we dare not show the pluck and courage our forefathers had been accustomed to do—and why? Because the Lancashire cotton lords were dependent on America for cotton, and the Government dare not do its duty. If America were to seize the Canadas to-morrow, England would have to stomach it, because England is clothed with American cotton. But this is not all. There is a flag in England that 'has braved the battle and the breeze a thousand years;' and now, what has occurred? It is heart-rending—it is sickening—it is disgusting. The other day the Sheriff of Charleston went on board a British ship whilst floating on the seas, and tore from beneath the British flag a British subject. The case was brought before Parliament by Mr. Cockburn, who considered the act a scandalous invasion of the rights and privileges of a British subject. Had the immortal Pitt been asked the question which was put to Lord Palmerston, he would have sprung to the floor of the House of Commons, and said—'Sir, the question which has been put is too true—the insult has been offered—the outrage has been committed on a British subject, but the instant I received the communication I despatched twenty sail of the line, with instructions to the Admiral to point his guns on the town, and, if redress is not given to this imprisoned man, and an ample apology is not given for the insult to our flag, level it with the ground.'"

Apropos to this, a British Admiral once tried, with more than *fifty* sail, to level the same "town" to the ground, and was forced to sheer off. But, it seems the present Minister had not the soul of the "immortal Pitt," and so didn't send any men-of-war. Hear Mr. Ferrand again:—

"But, (said Mr. Ferrand,) now you shall hear the language of a Minister with a cotton soul. Lord Palmerston said the subject to which the Honorable member referred, he was sorry to say, was by no means new to her Majesty's Government; but it did not appear to the Government that there would be any advantage in further pressing the matter." So, then, said Mr. Ferrand, the Americans have discovered that we are at their mercy—that they can thrust a British subject in prison, and they do not care a snap of the fingers, because they know they are dealing with Ministers with cotton souls! Mind the word 'advantage.' There was no gold or silver to be made. There is no instance on record, (continued Mr. F.;) to be compared with this disgraceful and humiliating conduct; and it appears now, so far as the Government is concerned, that the protection of the British flag is to be left to British merchant seamen; "As I am a living man," exclaimed Mr. F., "if I were the captain of a merchant ship, and the authorities of Charleston came on board my vessel and tore one of my crew away, I would thrust a red-hot iron into a barrel of gunpowder and blow them to the devil, and myself to glory!" This speech was vehemently applauded, and it has been very generally copied by the press.

Unfortunately for excitable Mr. Ferrand, and very luckily for the doomed city of Charleston, it has been ascertained by Lieut. Brown, R. N. (who is Register of Seamen for the port of London,) that the colored Steward, Isaac Bowers, of the British ship Mary Ann, is no British subject at all. In fact, the man has always been described in the register tickets, as a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and was so entered in the articles of agreement when he shipped on board the "Mary Ann." And thus fortunately ends a difficulty which might perhaps in time have festered into a quarrel.

France, now that her elections are over, will have time to breathe—if her demagogues permit it. The chief difficulty now in view, is the reorganization of the Electoral Laws, and we fear much evil will ensue from the attempt of the Government to restrain the freedom of suffrage. It is quite evident that the "powers that be" look upon universal suffrage as a stumbling-block in the path of their designs, knowing that their very continuance in power depends upon the popular vote. Their object, therefore, is to reduce the electoral franchise to a practical nullity, by affixing an almost impracticable condition. The "reform," as they term it, contemplates a residence of two years in a single place of each voter, and a certificate from the employer of every workman that the latter has been two years in his employment. It also alters the age when voters acquire the rights of suffrage, from 21 years to 25. These provisions are equivalent to depriving a large portion of the voters of their right, for the daily fluctuations in trade and business compel many of them to shift their residence frequently in a period embraced by two years. It also places the voter at the mercy of his employer, besides depriving a large body of the young men of the republic of their citizenship. Such a barefaced attempt to retain power received at the hands of those who are now to be deprived of the right, must make the Government particularly odious, and will only hasten its downfall.

This new law was presented to the French Assembly, by M. Baroche. He proceeded to justify the measure upon the imperfect state of the existing law, which paralyzed commerce, disturbed confidence, and placed the safety of society in jeopardy. He contended that universal suffrage, as now exercised, filled the best disposed minds with apprehension. The principal point insisted upon in the project, is that every voter must have a three years' residence in one commune, and not a six months' habitation, as at present. Several speakers opposed urgency, and the previous question was moved, which was put and lost by a majority of 256. Urgency was then carried, and the Assembly adjourned to Friday.

On this occasion, the tribunes of the Assembly were crowded at an early hour, in expectation of the Electoral Law. M. Eugene Sue took his seat, and was the object of general attention. The honorable member placed himself on the same bench with Messrs. Vidal and De Flotte, with both of whom he cordially shook hands. M. Sue is a pleasant, jovial-looking, dark-complexioned man, of seemingly about 46 years of age, although in reality 49, rather corpulent, dresses with care, and is altogether of a prepossessing appearance.

M. Lamartine, who had demanded leave of absence for two months, to visit his property near Smyrna, has withdrawn his application, in consequence of the approaching discussion on the Electoral Law.

Lola Montes is living with her husband, Mr. Heald, in a beautiful house at Beaujou, on the Champs Elysees, which he rents for 16,000 francs, and has furnished at a cost of £3,000.

From Italy there is nothing special. Rome, at the last accounts, was tranquil, but the Pope was not popular. It is stated that his holiness, after a long discussion with the Cardinals and with the advocates of the Court, had determined to confiscate the property of the deputies of the Roman Constituent Assembly to the amount of 2,500,000 Roman piastres, (11,000,000 of francs.)

A new German Revolution is threatened. That is to say as far as Munich, in Bavaria, is concerned—and the great question now is Beer.—Before 1848, which made insurrection familiar, it was the only German capital subject to popular outbreaks, and the cause of them was always the same, the price of beer. Lola Montes, the Jesuits, and politics, as disturbing causes, came later. They have ceased to have any hold on the public, but beer remains—the eternal quencher of thirst and exciter of discord. The price has been raised a kreutzer per pint, and the most terrible consequences are apprehended. The guards at the palace and all the gates are doubled, several of the public buildings are filled with soldiers of all arms, and the streets are regularly patrolled by detachments with loaded muskets. It was a German who declared that every Bavarian gets up in the morning a beer cask, and goes to bed a cask of beer!

GENERAL LOPEZ.

As Gen. Lopez, from his connection with the Cuban expedition, has become a historical character, we take the following particulars of his life from a sketch condensed by the Bulletin from the N. O. Delta:

Narciso Lopez is now rather over fifty years of age, having been born of wealthy parents in 1798 or 9. He is a native of Venezuela. His father being obliged by civil disturbances to remove to Caraccas, where he entered upon a commercial life, his son Narciso superintended a branch of the House of Valencia, in the interior. Here, during the troubles of Bolivar's time in 1814, young Lopez took a prominent part on the popular side, and narrowly escaped from massacre. At length, when reduced almost to desperation, he enlisted in the army, as his only chance for life. At the end of the war between Spain and the insurgents, Lopez found himself a colonel, at the age of twenty-three. He had also received the cross of San Fernando, as a further reward for various gallant deeds during the war. On the evacuation of the country by the Spanish army, Col. Lopez removed to Cuba.

Since that time, (1823,) Lopez has been a Cuban, having married and established himself in the island. He was known to be possessed of liberal principles, which prevented him from obtaining office in the island, and thus remained in retirement. During the first of the Carlist troubles in Spain, Lopez happened to be in Madrid with his wife, urging a private claim on the Government. He distinguished himself on the Government side; was made first aid-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Valdez, and received several military decorations. He became the warm personal friend of Valdez, who was afterwards the most popular Captain General of Cuba. He was for a time Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Spain, and subsequently Commander-in-Chief of several provinces. Afterwards he became Senator from Seville, but the expulsion of the Cuban deputies from the Cortes disgusted him, and, resigning his office, he departed for Havana, not without some trouble in obtaining permission.

At this time, (1839,) General Valdez was Captain General of Cuba. During the various political troubles of Spain, Lopez held different posts of honor and emolument in the island, but at length he resigned all except his rank as General, and then undertook the working of an abandoned copper mine, as a pretext for returning to the Central Department. Here he began to mingle with the people and concert a plan for the liberation of Cuba. The enterprize of last year, which miscarried so completely, was the result of his first efforts. The second effort has now also miscarried. A Presidency or a halter probably ultimately awaits him.

NOT MUCH FAITH.

The American steamships Ohio, Falcon and Georgia, were compelled to anchor at the entrance of the harbor of Havana. Upon Capt. Schenck's protesting against this through the American Consul, and demanding a safe anchorage, the Captain General told him if he did not like his position, he might go to sea as soon as he pleased. None of the passengers, excepting those having passports, were permitted to go on shore. The Spanish authorities seem to be not quite satisfied of the sincerity of the professions of neutrality made by the American Government.

TAKEN PRISONERS.

The first account from Havana, stated that a Spanish steamship, with three thousand troops on board, had captured about one hundred and fifteen men, mostly Germans and Irish, on Woman's Island, near Cape Catoche, Yucatan. The report was that at least one in ten of the prisoners were to be shot at once, and the rest confined in the dungeons of Moro Castle. Woman's Island is believed to belong to Mexico—if so, it may lead to some difficulties between Mexico and Spain.

Congressional News

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On the 21st, after the presenting of sundry petitions, and the disposal of other morning business, Mr. Yulee moved to take up his resolution in relation to the invasion of Cuba.

Mr. Hale hoped it would not be taken up, as it would lead to a long debate, and the time had now arrived for taking up a special order.

Mr. Webster hoped it would be taken up. It was an important subject, and ought to be disposed of.

The question being taken, it was agreed to consider the resolution.

Mr. Walker, (Dem., Wisconsin,) moved to amend it by adding a provision, inquiring of the President by what authority he has despatched an armed vessel of the United States to intercept or suppress the supposed revolution.

Mr. Yulee accepted the amendment, and proceeded to support his resolution. He did not believe the Cuba Expedition was a military one. He recognized the importance of preserving our neutrality laws, but desired to call the attention of the Senate to a gross usurpation of power by the President. An expedition had left our shores, not for the commission of any act upon our own possessions or upon the high seas; and when beyond our jurisdiction altogether, the Executive had taken measures to arrest and defeat their movements.

This act was grossly in violation and denial of the right of emigration and expatriation. It was an outrage also upon the freedom of commerce. Mr. Yulee declared that while he had no previous information with reference to this expedition, his sympathies were with the republicans, who were endeavoring to release themselves from tyranny and oppression.

Mr. Webster hoped Mr. Walker's amendment would be withdrawn; but if it was not, he would vote for the resolution even as amended. Mr. W. had been exceedingly surprised at some of the propositions asserted by the Senator. If we meant to be neutral, we were to consider our treaty stipulations. Every body knew that in our stipulations with Spain, the executive power of the United States has over and over again assured Spain—as far as the Executive could give such assurance—if she would not voluntarily give up her possession of Cuba to European power, the United States would do all in their power to assist Spain in maintaining her possessions.

But what was it that had been complained of? It was said that the President had directed a portion of the Naval armament of the United States to go to Cuba, for certain specific purposes; and if the facts were as stated and supposed to be, those purposes were not only legal, right and Constitutional, but the course ascribed to the Executive was made his duty by positive statute. This was a military expedition, fitted out in the United States to act against Cuba. If that was the fact, as the law forbade and was designed to prevent the fitting out of such expeditions in the United States, whatever the President had done was correct. Whatever had been done had been placed upon the ground that the expedition was a military one, and that it had been projected and commenced in the United States.

Mr. Webster said that it was a fact generally admitted that the jurisdiction of the United States extended wherever our flag floated. The Senator had also said that if a landing was made upon the Island of Cuba, under a revolutionary flag, that was a breaking out of a civil war, in which we must remain neutral between the parties engaged in it. That he admitted to be true, but when such civil commotion was aided on the one side or the other by the fitting out in this country of an armament that was against the law of 1818, and what that law was expressly designed to prevent. The Senator had also thrown out a general remark that he was afraid this act of the President was another of several acts calculated to lead to the suspicion that the policy of the Administration is rather anti-republican.

Mr. Webster thought the remark gratuitous and unfounded. He believed the President designed to execute the law honestly, fairly and firmly. He knew of nothing in his life or acts to lead to the supposition that the President was not as good a republican as the rest of them.

Mr. Clay looked upon this movement as premature, and calculated to turn the attention of the Senate from the admission of California. He moved that the resolution be laid on the table, for the purpose of taking up the special order, which was agreed to.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the omnibus bill.

Mr. Soule addressed the Senate in support of Mr. Jefferson Davis's amendment, and against the compromise. He contended that the amendment did not surrender the doctrine of non-interference; it merely protected rights which belong to citizens of the territory.

He also considered the question of the existence of slavery in New Mexico. He admitted that a Constitutional Congress in Mexico, in 1824, abolished the slave trade. The measure was considered by the Mexican authorities as belonging to that class of legislation which is called organic. It was considered by the American authorities that the Mexican law was suspended by the American law. Thus a law prohibiting burial rites to Protestants was abolished, and superceded by American law; but there was another kind of slavery in Mexico, peonage—and if the Mexican law prohibiting African slavery prevailed there, the law establishing peon slavery also prevailed. It would follow that an American citizen might become a slave to Mexicans. Vermont established the same kind of slavery by the first section of her constitution. It existed as an institution in Mexico—but he maintained that he did not himself approve of it.

Mr. Clay said the debate had been conducted thus far with great irregularity. The question before the Senate was upon amendment involving a single point, in the discussion of which, Senators had launched out upon every branch of the whole subject. In vindication of the action of the Committee, he felt bound to answer some of the objections which had been urged by the Senator from Louisiana. The Senator objected to this scheme of compromise. Would the Senator bring forward his scheme of compromise? His proposition, which should give peace to the distracted country? It was his duty to say what he wanted.

Mr. Clay proceeded to defend the bill from the objections which Mr. Soule had urged in the course of his remarks.

Mr. Soule (interposing) admitted that slavery was abolished by the Mexican law—but contended that the Constitution of the United States set aside the law of abolition *Ex-instanti*.

Mr. Clay resumed—If the Senator so believed, what more did he want? what did he ask? what would he have? Would the Senator say?

Mr. Soule said he would be satisfied with the amendment of Mr. Davis.

Mr. Clay—But the Senators knew that they could not agree to that, because it assumed a fact which he denied, that slavery already exists in Mexico, and also that the Constitution of the United States carried slavery there. If, however, he would be satisfied with a provision that the Legislature should neither establish nor exclude slavery, he (Clay) would assent to it. It was time that the troubles in the country should be composed. He had not been among those who believed that immediate danger to the Union existed, but he was one of those who believed that if the agitation was continued a year or two longer, there was no telling what might ensue. If the dissolution of the Union in term did not ensue, that which was next to be dreaded would—the dissolution of the ties of Christian brotherhood, which bind us together as a nation.

He also contrasted the President's plan of settlement with that which the Committee had presented, and called upon the friends of the former in preference to the latter to stand up face to face in its defence. He challenged the contrast. All agreed that it was necessary to restore peace and harmony to the country by some measures. What then, were the measures proposed for that purpose? Here were five gaping wounds, all and each bleeding and threatening destruction! Was the plan of the President to heal all these wounds? No—but to close one up only, and leave all the rest to produce certain death. Instead of proposing a plan compromising the whole subject, he had proposed one which was at most a feeble palliative. He (Clay) had seen with surprise and regret the resistance made by the Chief Magistrate to the scheme of the Committee.

Mr. Clay also again commented upon the evils of a military government in a time of profound peace, as applied to the territories, and ridiculed the idea of any action by which the South should maintain the equilibrium of power in the Union. Slavery was not the only interest in the minority in this country—the manufacturing, fishing, commercial and other interests, were all in the minority, and yet the majority had not destroyed them. In conclusion, he referred to the settlement of the Missouri question, and predicted that the joy, triumph and exultation which filled the country upon its adoption, would be again witnessed upon the consummation of the pending measure—while the agitators who ride this slavery hobby, for personal and party purposes, would be hushed into silence by the acclamations of joy.

Mr. Upham took the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

On the 22nd, a message was received from the President, transmitting documents, etc., of correspondence with Gens. Persifer Smith and Riley, in relation to California affairs. The message was laid on the table, but not ordered to be printed, as a portion of the correspondence is confidential.

Mr. Yulee said he had designed calling up his resolution in relation to Cuba, but would postpone it at the suggestion of Mr. Turney, who was anxious to take up the bill to promote the progress of the useful arts. The latter bill was then taken up, and after amendment and debate, laid over.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the special order, being the Omnibus Bill.

Mr. Upham having the floor, vindicated the Constitution of Vermont from the charge of reorganizing peon slavery, as charged by Mr. Soule, and proceeded to show, by the same process of argument by which Mr. Soule had established his position, that slavery does not exist in Louisiana at all, a proposition which he supposed would considerably astonish the Senator from that State.

Mr. Soule, in some remarks in reply, said he had had no design to say anything offensive to Vermont, but to defend Mexico, to relieve her in some measure from the odium of peonage, by showing that an equally offensive system was sanctioned by the Constitutions of States of this Union.

Mr. Pratt suggested that the pending amendment be modified, so that the tenth section shall declare that the Territorial Legislatures shall pass no law introducing or excluding slavery, provided that nothing contained in the section shall be construed to prevent said Legislature from passing such laws as may be necessary for the protection of the rights of property of every kind.

Mr. Davis accepted the amendment as a modification of his own, stating that he believed the proviso covered all that he desired to attain by his proposition.

Mr. Downs addressed the Senate in support of the general features of the bill, because he believed it would secure peace, and a settlement by which the South would secure more than she could get in any other way. He replied at length to Mr. Soule's objection to the clause in the tenth section, preventing legislation upon the subject of slavery; that he had insisted, in the Committee, upon the insertion of the provision preventing the Territorial Legislatures from the inhibiting of slavery; it was granted; and their Northern friends very naturally asked that the Legislatures might also be prevented from establishing slavery. He expressed himself in favor of amending the boundaries of California, and hoped that it would be done. In conclusion, he declared his entire confidence in the practicability and propriety of the scheme of Compromise presented by the Committee, and at the same time his readiness to adopt any better plan which might be presented.

Mr. Soule took the floor, but yielded, at the suggestion of Mr. King, to a motion to go into Executive Session, which was agreed to, and subsequently the Senate adjourned.

On the 23rd, on motion of Mr. Yulee, the resolution in relation to the Cuba Revolution was taken up, when Mr. Walker withdrew his amendment, and the resolution was passed without debate.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to promote the progress of the useful arts.

After some debate upon the amendments proposed, the bill was again laid over, and the Omnibus Bill was taken up.

Mr. Soule having the floor, rejoined to the remarks made by Messrs. Clay and Downs, in reply to his speech of Tuesday last.

The only new and prominent objection urged by him to the compromise report, was, that it did not pronounce the Wilmot Proviso unconstitutional. The Committee ought to have given a statement of the reasons which led to their conclusions, and as they had not done so, but on the contrary, as they had been able to come to the conclusion arrived at, only by a difference of opinion as to the bearing and operation of the questions under consideration, he had no confidence in their decision, and considered it worthless.

Mr. Clay replied, that if this position was correct, its principle applied to a case in the hands of three referees. The award of the referees would be worthless, unless they all arrived at their conclusions from the same process of reasoning.

After some colloquial remarks between Messrs. Soule, Davis, of Miss., Foote and Hale, the Senate adjourned.

On the 24th, several private bills were taken up and passed.

Mr. Bradbury's resolution in relation to removals from office was then taken up.

Mr. Webster expressed his desire to submit a few remarks upon the resolution, and it was made the special order for Tuesday.

A bill to provide additional security to the lives and property of persons navigating the Western waters, was submitted.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish a branch Mint at New York.

Mr. Dickinson addressed the Senate in support of the bill presenting considerable statistical information, and a financial argument, for the purpose of showing the necessity and propriety of the measure.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the bill, by adding provisions for the establishment of a branch Mint, and for an assaying office at San Francisco.

Mr. Pearce opposed the measure, as unnecessary for the general welfare. Was it proper that Congress, for the purpose of saving the merchants of New York an annual expense of thirty thousand dollars in the transportation of bullion, should saddle the Treasury with an annual expense of eighty thousand dollars per annum for the support of this new Mint? Again, if a Mint, or assaying office, should be established in California, as he had no doubt would be done soon, it would obviate one of the strongest necessities held to exist for the establishment of a Mint in New York.

Mr. Butler moved to amend the amendment by adding a provision for the establishment of a branch Mint at Charleston, South Carolina. If the Mint was established in New York, it would be unjust to refuse it to Charleston, as the establishment of the former without the latter would tend to direct the channel of commerce to New York, and away from other sections.

Mr. Cooper opposed the Mint at New York as unnecessary and uncalled for.

Mr. Dickinson replied, contending that it was the duty of the Government to establish a Mint at its great commercial centre. He was in favor of a Mint at Charleston, and would vote for it as a separate measure.

Mr. King expressed the opinion that the Mint ought to be transferred from Philadelphia to New York, and opposed the Charleston amendment.

Mr. Cooper further addressed the Senate relative to the capacity of the Philadelphia Mint.

Mr. Webster said that there was a very general impression in New England in favor of the establishment of a Mint in New York. He was himself, in favor of the measure, but was opposed to the amendment, because he preferred that each question should stand upon its own merits.

Mr. Seward was opposed to the amendments, because they were calculated to unite opposition to the New York Mint, and thus defeat that measure which he advocated. Before concluding, he answered the objections which had been urged on various sides.

Mr. Pratt opposed the California Mint, and advocated the propriety of establishing an assay office at San Francisco, from which script shall be issued for bullion deposited; said script to be transferable; this arrangement would afford large accommodation, and furnish all that California required.

The question being taken on Mr. Butler's amendment, it was rejected—yeas 19, nays 28.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., moved to amend Mr. Benton's amendment, by inserting a provision providing for two assay offices, one at Stockton and the other at Sacramento City, which was agreed to.

The question being then taken upon the amendment, as amended, it was lost—yeas 24, nays 25.

Mr. Webster having voted in the negative, said, that if a proposition should be presented in the bill, by way of amendment, for assay offices alone in California for the present, he thought there would be no objection to it, as it would not tend to embarrass the principal object of the bill, which he desired to secure.

Mr. Mangum said he had voted against the amendment with great reluctance, and that he entirely concurred with what had fallen from Mr. Webster.

After some further debate, the bill was laid over until Monday, to which day the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 21st, a debate took place on the bill reported by Mr. Conrad, from the Committee on Commerce, authorising the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mail in steamboats between New Orleans and Vera Cruz and intermediate ports. Referred to the Post-Office Committee.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the California Message.

Mr. Haymond said that he had taken his position before the assembling of Congress, in favor of the admission of California, and had seen nothing to change his views. He defended the President from the charge of usurpation of legislative power, and invoked the North and South to stand on the platform of non-intervention. He said that he and Mr. Beale represented one-fifth of the white population of Virginia, and there was not a sane man in favor of a Southern confederacy. The people in the Northeastern section believe the Nashville Convention was conceived in sin, and that the object of its getting up is disunion. No fears for the Old Dominion's patriotism; the disunionists in that commonwealth could be put to rout by her sixty clerks in office here.

Mr. Gerry said that the people of the North, in common with the civilized world, have no sympathy with slavery, and with few infamous exceptions will sacredly and religiously discharge the duties which they owe to the Union and to the slaveholding States. They don't believe slavery will be abolished except by the action of the States where it exists. He was in favor of the admission of California, and providing governments for the territories inhibiting slavery. If he could not have that, he was for an organization—proviso or no proviso.

Mr. King, of Mass., advocated the admission of California, and wanted Congress to adopt the proviso. This done, we should hear no more about the annexation of Cuba, and the insatiate thirst for the extension of territory, it would be quenched for ever.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

On the 22d, Mr. Phœnix, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to establish a Branch Mint in the city of New York. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, after an ineffectual effort on the part of Mr. Phœnix to make it a special order.

Mr. Conrad moved to reconsider the vote, by which the bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying mails between New Orleans and Vera Cruz and intermediate ports, was referred to the Post-Office Committee. He considered such reference as the death of the bill.

Mr. Potter replied, and without taking a vote, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the report of the Committee on Elections, against Mr. Smith, of New Mexico, and Mr. Babbitt, of Deseret, taking seats as Delegates from these Territories.

Reports of the majority Committee on Elections, and of the minority Committee, Messrs. McGaughey, Vandyke and Andrews, were read in the case of New Mexico.

The question presented was the resolution of the majority Committee, that it was inexpedient to admit Mr. Smith, the Delegate from the Territory, to a seat in the House.

Mr. McGaughey offered a proviso to the resolution of the minority Committee, that the admission of Mr. Smith, as a Delegate, shall not be deemed as an expression of opinion in relation to the claim of Texas to the territory lying on the East line of the Rio Grande, but on the contrary, the boundary question is left open for future adjustment.

Mr. Strong gave a brief history of New Mexico, saying that the people there, last August, in Convention, established no Constitution, but merely asked Congress to give them a Government on a basis which they then laid down—the Convention elected Mr. Smith. In all past history of government, no Delegate has been admitted to a seat in Congress, without provision antecedently being made by law. The admission of Mr. Smith would be a departure from past policy. Two-thirds of the Territory of New Mexico lies on the East side of the Rio Grande—including two-thirds of the population. This Texas claims—whether valid or not, it exists and is not settled.

The Committee rose.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, called attention to the fact that the debate on the subject before the Committee would be continued through this week, at least, and would preclude debate on the California subject—discussion on which was to terminate on the second Tuesday in June.—He moved to postpone the consideration of the former subject.

Mr. Thompson moved the New Mexico and Deseret subject be postponed until the first Tuesday of July. Agreed to. The House thereupon adjourned.

On the 23rd, various Reports from Committees were presented, occupying considerable time.

Mr. Burt, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill to increase the rank and file of the army, and to encourage enlistments, with an amendment.

Mr. Burt explained the provisions of the bill. It merely proposed to increase the number in the companies which may be sent to the defence of the frontiers. On the borders of the United States were thirty thousand Indian warriors, and every body who read the newspapers knows that the most shocking barbarities have been committed on women and California emigrants. The troops were to protect the weak, and were pressingly necessary.

Mr. Jones opposed the passage of the bill. It had not even been printed, and should be sent to the Committee of the Whole, and there be discussed.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, earnestly supported the bill, and contended it was the duty of Government to protect the humblest of its citizens. If it goes to that Committee it will be lost.

Mr. Burt said that this was in fact a war bill. He had evidence that the Indians are committing depredations from Iowa to El Paso.

Mr. John A. King remarked that the Indians were all mounted, and this bill proposed to mount the troops on the frontiers. Congress has too long delayed to carry out the treaty stipulations with Mexico, and now is as good a time as any to pass such a bill.

Mr. Bayly said, at present the army, consisting of eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven men of rank and file, and with officers, to ten thousand five hundred, is to cost the Government eight millions of dollars, which, with nine millions for the navy, is four millions more than was spent for all branches of Government under Mr. Adams, whose administration was denounced as wasteful and extravagant. He proposed to give the President power to increase the rank and file of companies on the frontiers, by reducing the numbers in companies not on the frontiers.

Mr. Giddings opposed any further increase of the standing army. Consolidate the companies and reduce the number of supernumerary officers. A standing army is a curse on all free Governments. The people can protect their own soil.

Mr. Haralson thought that we were under the highest obligations to place a force entirely ample to protect the frontier, and carry out the treaty stipulations with Mexico—but opposed the bill because, if carried out to the full extent of authority, it would double the present expense of the army.

Mr. Howard stated that the country from Santa Fe to the mouth of the Rio Grande, is in a state of warfare. It was time for the Government to do something for the protection of the people. He believed that the Secretary of War had a disposition to do all in his power for their defence; but has encountered, so far as the volunteer service is concerned, opposition from the President. Fifteen hundred infantry were there, but they should be mounted, as the Indians are the best riders on the earth.

Messrs. Richardson and Caldwell, of Ky., supported the bill.

Mr. Marshall contended that policy demands the Indians to be whipped soundly until they may be led to believe that treaty is a boon. He would give the force asked by the President, who, from his experience, ought to know what is required.

Without disposing of the question, the House adjourned.

On the 26th, Mr. Putnam, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill for the construction of roads and bridges in Oregon.—Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House refused to go into Committee on private bills, and resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the rank and file of the army, for the protection of the Western Frontiers.

Mr. Carter supported the bill, and told the gentlemen who objected to it on the ground of economy, that they had better retrench the viciousness and idleness in the Navy.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, maintained that troops are uselessly employed on the Atlantic seaboard, and read from a document to sustain his assertion.

Mr. Burt replied that the gentleman was profoundly ignorant of the whole subject. Did he know what ordnance men are?

Mr. Cobb said that he had made no charge against any one, but merely referred to facts. No man should place him in a false position before the country.

Mr. Mason remarked that a speech from him could not throw additional light on the subject, and moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the House refused, by 54 to 110, to refer the subject to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The bill was then passed—yeas 107, nays 59.

The House then went into Committee on Private Calendar.

Without doing anything, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

Clippings.

☞ A grand son of Robert Burns, the poet, has been sojourning in the island of Borneo, and has so pleased a native prince that he has given him his daughter to wife. This gives promise of strange descendants from the Scottish bard. Mr. Burns has discovered extensive coal and antimony fields in Borneo. He is described as a man of much intelligence.

☞ Wordsworth, in addition to his Laureate salary of £100 a year, and his stipend as stamp distributor, had a Government pension of £300 a year.

☞ At a telegraph office at Stockport, England, on the 1st ult., the following announcement appeared:—"The Queen delivered of a Prince at eight o'clock this morning by electric telegraph."

☞ The Cholera has broken out among some of the California emigrants. The grass was still very low at latest accounts.

☞ Wordsworth is said to have left to the care of his nephew, Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, a poem in 14 cantos, descriptive of his life, character and opinions, with directions that it should be published on his decease.

☞ The rum-bottle, says Douglas Jerrold, is Satan's crucible, in which he melts down all the fine gold of man's nature.

☞ Mr. Solomon Shelter, of Allegheny city, has invented a machine to make horse shoes, which he thinks will turn out 1,800 complete shoes in an hour.

☞ A wag, on reading that in a certain engagement a *Dey* and two *Knights* were killed, remarked that that was what he called *killing time* with a vengeance!

☞ Mr. Webster has a small pamphlet forthcoming from the press—being a letter in reply to the Newburyport letter, in which he goes into the Constitutional argument relative to the giving up of fugitive slaves.

☞ The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, has decided that a promise by a bankrupt to pay a debt discharged by bankruptcy, is binding, though not made to the creditor or to his authorized agent.

☞ The Nicaragua Treaty, or rather the Treaty with England about Nicaragua, has been ratified by the United States Senate, only ten Senators voting against it. We have given a summary of it heretofore.

☞ Dead Letters in the Post Office returned to Washington, are merely opened to see that money or other valuable articles are not enclosed. The letter is not subject to perusal, if it contain no such articles.

☞ A fly may sting a noble horse, and make it wince, but one is an insect, and the other is a horse still.

☞ Falsehoods, like distorted reflections from an uneven mirror, suffer death by contact with each other.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Philada., May 27.—The offerings of Beef Cattle for the week were about 1,200 head. Beeves are selling from $6,00 to 7,50 per 100 pounds. Hogs—There were 400 head in the market, and sold from $5,00 to 5,50 per 100 lbs. Cows—About 200 sold from $16 to 38. Sheep and Lambs—The former from $3 to 4, the latter from $1 to 3.

New York, May 27.—Offered, 1,800 Beeves, (all Southern,) 95 Cows and Calves, and 3,500 Sheep and Lambs. Market closes dull for Beeves, and on the whole not near so much has been done this week as there was the last. Sales of good retailing qualities were made at from $6 to 8.50 per cwt. About 300 would remain over undisposed of. A lot of about 100 head were driven to Boston. Cows and Calves—The supplies this week were larger than we have known them for some time past. A fair demand prevailed. Sales at from $22,50a30 to $42,50. Left over 10. Sheep and Lambs—The market cleared at $2a4,50 to $6,50 for Sheep; and $1,75a2,75 to $3,75 for Lambs.

NEW YORK MARKETS, MAY 25.

In Cotton there is no marked change, and the sales foot up 2,000 bales; Middling Upland 12¼; Mobile 12¼, and New New Orleans 12½c.

Fish.—Cod are firm and in demand at $2,87½. The supply is not extensive.

Brandy.—There is a firmer feeling in the market, caused by a report that the vines have been killed by frost.

Hemp.—In both foreign and domestic, there is a continued dullness, though prices are without change.

Wool.—The supply is not very large, and the market firm. But one sale of any importance has been made. 20,000 lbs Buenos Ayres was had at 17c. time.

Ashes are $5,56 for Pots and Pearls, with sales 270 bbls.

There is a fair business doing in Flour, and the market without material change. There is also a good speculative demand for Canadian. The sales are 6,600 bbls, including 3,000 Canadian at $4,87a5,00, in bond, and $5,75 duty paid. Other descriptions are without change.

The sales of Southern are not so large and do not exceed 600 to 1,050 bbls at $5,68a5,75 for common and straight State. Rye Flour and Corn Meal exhibit no change and the sales of both are moderate.

Grain.—There is but little doing in Wheat, but holders are firm. The sales of 500 bushels Canadian at $1,28, duty paid. In prime Genesee $1,45 was refused. Rye is held at an advance, with offers of 61c for a cargo; a sale of 600 bushels was made in the morning at 60c afloat. Oats are firmer; Northern are 45a47c, and Jersey 41a43 cts. In Corn there is less movement, but the market is stiff. Operations comprise 22,000 bushels at 61a66c for Northern and Southern yellow, 64½a65c for mixed, and 62a62½c for damaged.

Whiskey.—The demand is moderate. Sales of 25 bbls Prison at 25c, and Drudge, in casks, at 24c.

Provisions.—In Pork there is no special variation, the demand from the trade is fair, and the sales add up 600 bbls, at $10,75a10,82 for Mess, and $8,68 for Prime, closing at the outside figures for Mess.

There is more doing in Beef though prices remain much the same; sales 200 bbls at $5,75a8,50 for city Prime; also sales 200 tcs Prime Mess at $17.

In Cut Meats there is but a small business doing. The market, however, is steady.

OUR MAIL RECEIPTS.

Receipts for the Saturday Evening Post from the 20th to the 25th May.

May 20, received from			
J. Smith	$1 00	H. L. Carter	1 25
S. Widdifield	2 00	T. H. Buckner	5 00
J. Dunwoody	2 00	J. C. Vanderbeck	1 00
W. W. Robbins	2 00	A. F. Allen	1 00
E. H. James	5 00	C. H. Roberts	10 00
H. E. Holmes	21 00	T. W. Webster	1 00
W. Scott	13 00	W. C. McCorkle	5 00
J. B. Slack	2 00	J. Harrison	1 00
W. Price	5 00	S. Frink	1 00
O. R. Dougherty	10 00	T. R. Sherwood	1 00
A. Tod	5 00	E. Percy	2 00
J. L. Acocks	5 00	G. W. Dingman	3 00
J. A. Stewart	2 00	J. Calvin	2 00
H. J. Anson	5 00	H. McCadden	4 00
S. D. Scovill	10 00	J. M. Moreley	3 00
G. Walker	1 25	J. Cameron	4 00
J. A. Wyche	10 00	Rev. A. R. Bernard	3 00
C. L. Pershind	2 00	W. Williams	5 00
May 21			
J. H. Gardner	2 00	J. P. Davis	2 00
G. Mohler	2 00	H. F. Pitman	5 00
A. Carter	2 00	J. B. Gruelle	1 00
S. Staler	2 00	D. P. Watson	2 00
J. B. Carpenter	10 00	J. W. Howell	1 00
J. Nolen	23 00	J. W. Winsor	2 00
J. S. McCune	5 00	L. Foster	2 00
J. R. Bryant	1 00	G. B. Hunter	7 00
D. Binkley	10 00	J. Edwards	4 00
J. Barney	11 00	W. L. Hain	2 00
May 22			
S. B. Haines	1 25	E. Anderson	5 00
Barton & Co.	2 00	H. S. Shelton	2 00
T. P. Cochran	2 00	H. Sandford	4 00
W. Child, Jr.	1 00	J. L. Crow	2 00
J. Baker	34 00	G. Priest	2 00
S. A. Kennedy	10 00	N. W. Casey	2 00
A. M. Smith	3 00	H. Harlow	20 12
W. K. Payne	5 00	W. S. Cochran	2 00
R. H. Whitaker	6 00	W. Bradley	5 00
J. Mershon	2 00		
May 23			
J. L. Barclay	2 00	H. Morford	1 00
W. K. Ashton	2 00	C. R. Buchanan	5 00
G. King	2 00	G. French	3 00
H. King	2 00	J. P. Williams	6 00
Mrs McManus	1 00	T. Ashburner	2 00
Lee & Baker	9 00	S. M. Rusk	2 00
J. J. Wiggenton	1 00	Dr. J. G. Weidler	2 00
E. Troth	2 00	W. Adams	12 88
D. Way	2 00	D. Paterson	15 00
C. T. Merry	5 00	J. Harlan	1 00
May 24			
S. McCall	6 00	J. R. Smith	5 00
A. K. Fenner	2 00	R. Chamberlin	10 00
Sarah Williamson	2 00	J. H. Malone	1 00
J. T. Bail	10 00	J. V. Quick	2 00
J. D. Leonard	1 00	J. Keener	3 00
J. C. Magaw	20 00	E. Barnes	1 00
J. P. Cooper	2 00	W. Daniel	5 00
W. R. Hammond	1 12	N. L. Lipscomb	20 00
J. J. Stockard	2 00	P. N. Booker	5 00
J. G. Toombes	1 00	T. Wardlo	1 25
H. L. Burke	5 00	A. O. Smith	2 00
J. A. Hodges	6 00	G. R. Blackiston	2 00
J. York	5 00		
May 25			
T. B. Leibert	46 00	S. Pierce	2 00
B. H. Paley	4 00	W. Dick	2 00
S. M. Callen	2 50	M. Wilson	1 00
Cornell & Randall	2 50	S. Horner	5 00
S. Moore	1 00	C. Taylor	10 00
D. Sutlender	2 00	W. L. Scott	2 00
J. A. Jackson	2 00	J. Shenaman	1 00
H. W. Hatch	1 25	Dr. W. R. Mathews	2 00
W. Priestley	10 00	Col. L. Morris	2 00
J. G. Williams	1 50		

Bank Note List.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, BY R. JOHNSTON & Co., BROKERS, No. 26 South Third Street.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1850.

PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia banks	par
U S bank notes	13 dis
Chambersburg	½ dis
York	½ dis
Berks county	no sale
Gettysburg	½ dis
Carlisle	½ dis
Lewistown	no sale
Brownsville	½ dis
Pittsburg	½ dis
Waynesburg	1 dis
Washington	1 dis
Erie	1½ dis
Susquehanna co'nty	failed
Lebanon	par
Lehigh county bk	no sale
Towanda	no sale
Honesdale	1 dis
Harrisburg	½ dis
West Branch	par
Wyoming	par
Middletown	½ dis
Northampton	no sale
Schuylkill Haven	par
Pottsville	par
Danville	par
Relief notes	½ a 1 dis
NEW JERSEY	
Trenton, M't Holly, Bridgeton, Salem, Camden, Medford	par
Plainfield	closed
State bk at Morris	failed
Newark, Newtown, Patterson, Morristown, New Brunswick, Middletown Point, Orange, Belvidere, Elizabethtown, Dover, Rahway, P'rth Amboy	½ dis
N Hope, Del Bridge	failed
Yard. Del Br'ge co	10 dis
DELAWARE	
All solvent banks	par
Del City Bk under 5's	½ dis
Other small	½ dis
MARYLAND	
Baltimore banks	½ dis
Mineral bank	½ dis
Salisbury	2 dis
Cecil Bank	½ dis
Frederick county	½ dis
Cumberland	½ dis
Washington county	½ dis
Hagerstown	½ dis
Havre-de-Grace	1 dis
Far & Millers bk	no sale
DIST OF COLUMBIA	
All solvent banks	½ dis
NEW YORK	
City banks	par a ½ dis
Atlas bank	[illegible] dis
Country banks	½ dis
MAINE	
All solvent banks	½ dis
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
All solvent banks	½ dis

VERMONT	
Bank of St Albans	½ dis
All solvent banks	½ dis
CONNECTICUT	
All solvent banks	½ dis
MASSACHUSETTS	
All solvent banks	½ dis
RHODE ISLAND	
All solvent banks	½ dis
CANADA	
Montreal	4 dis
VIRGINIA	
Bk of Va & branches	1 dis
Far Bk & branches	1 dis
Valley Bk & branch	1 dis
Ex Bk & branches	1 dis
Wheeling	1 dis
NORTH CAROLINA	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	1½ dis
SOUTH CAROLINA	
So West R R	1 dis
All solvent banks	1 dis
Small notes	1½ dis
GEORGIA	
Bk of St Mary's	1½ dis
Central bk of Mill	1½ dis
Georgia R R Co	1½ dis
Ruckersville bkg co	—
All solvent banks	1½ dis
Small notes	1½ dis
ALABAMA	
Bk of Mobile	1½ dis
Country banks	3 dis
MISSISSIPPI	
All banks	unc
LOUISIANA	
All solvent bks	1½ dis
FLORIDA	
So Life & Trust Co	—
OHIO	
Bk of Wooster	50 dis
Com bk of Scioto	15 dis
All solvent bks	1½ dis
Small notes	1½ dis
KENTUCKY	
All solvent bks	1½ dis
Small notes	2 dis
INDIANA	
State bank	1½ dis
Small notes	1½ dis
ILLINOIS	
Bank of Illinois	50 dis
State bank	70 dis
Bank of Cairo	—
MISSOURI	
All solvent banks	1½ dis
TENNESSEE	
All solvent banks	2½ dis
MICHIGAN	
Bk of St Clair	no sale
Far's & Mech's	3 dis
ARKANSAS	
All banks	no sale
WISCONSIN	
Mineral Point	—
Bank of Milwaukie	—
IOWA	
Miners Bank	—

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April 6, 1850 ap13-ly

ALMANAC.

June, 1850	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water	Moon's phases
1 Saturday,	4 40	7 20	7 11	
2 Sunday,	4 40	7 20	7 58	D. H. M.
3 Monday,	4 39	7 21	8 20	
4 Tuesday,	4 39	7 21	9 24	
5 Wed'sday,	4 39	7 21	10 9	Last 2 10 45
6 Thursday,	4 38	7 22	10 56	New 10 2 18
7 Friday,	4 38	7 22	11 46	First 16 5 21
8 Saturday,	4 37	7 23	12 30	Full 24 8 9

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
May 19,	62	68	70
20,	61	64	65
21,	54	57	67
22,	54	65	70
23,	55	59	66
24,	53	57	56
25,	53	53	53

Marriages.

On the 22d ultimo, at Friends' Meeting House, on Orange street, John S. Haines, of Germantown, to Mary D. daughter of Henry Cope, of this city.

On the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. Albert Barnes, Charles C. Grugan, to M. Annie, daughter of L. Lamb.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. A. B. Grosh, Mr. Henry Hochstrasser, to Elizabeth E. daughter of W. F. Murphy.

On the 21st of April, by the Rev. John Chambers, Gustavus A. Cain, to Margaret McDonough, all of this city.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. David Shields, Mr. John Miller, to Miss Margaret Trout, both of this city.

On the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. Allen Johns, Mr. William K. Lippincott, to Miss Mary Blackman, all of the N. Liberties.

On the 9th ult. by the Rev. Jos. Mason, Mr. Francis M. Rea, to Miss Julia A. Lilly, all of Philadelphia.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. E. B. Bruen, Mr. Benjamin F. Emery, to Miss Sarah J. Streeper, both of this city.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. B. R. Loxley, Captain William Slater, to Miss E. A. Allen, all of West Thomaston, Maine.

In York, Pa. on the 16th ult. Samuel Carter, of Philadelphia, to Miss Mary E. Small, of that place.

On the 16th ult. by the Rev. E. Rondthaler, William Richardson, to Eliza A. Opperly, all of this city.

On the 21st ult. by Ald. R. Gaw, John Boutard, M. D. to Miss Ann B. Fisher, daughter of J. Fisher, Esq. all of Southwark.

In Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa. by the Rev. M. H. Sisty, on the 16th ult. A. Reeves Jackson, M. D. to Miss Harriet Hollinshead, all of the above place.

On the 21st ult. at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. F. Ogilby, William G. Thomas, to Anne, daughter of the Rev. W. P. Hinds.

On the 19th ult. by the Rev. J. Humphries, Mr. Charles Silverthorne, to Miss Caroline P. Grigg, both of Philadelphia.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. David Shields, Mr. Jacob H. Saibert, to Miss Mary Cook, both of this city.

On the 19th ult. by the Rev. John A. M'Kean, Mr. David Tallman, of New Brunswick, N. J. to Miss Anna Nicholas, of Southwark.

Deaths.

On the 22d ult. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Chauncey.

On the 23d ult. Conrad Albright, aged 80.

On the 23d ult. James Mason, aged 81 years.

On the 22d ult. George Lawn, aged 74 years.

On the 20th ult. Alex. J. Reid, aged 53 years.

At Manayunk, on the 21st ult. Joseph Ripka, Jr. aged 27 years.

On the 14th ult. at Reading, Pa., Rev. S. H. Gloucester, Pastor of the Lombard Street, Central Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, aged 48 years.

On the 22d ult. Miriam, wife of the Rev. Lewis Cheeseman, aged 49 years.

On the 21st ult. Deborah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Welch, aged 39 years.

On the 22d ult. William N. Frame, aged 27.

On the 22d ult. Miss Mary Gerlin, aged 76.

On the 24th ult. Elizabeth Taylor.

On the 22d ult. Jane V. daughter of Jeremiah and Jane M. Durham, aged 4 years and 6 months.

At Abington, on the 23d ult. Mrs. Eliza Steel.

On the 23d ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, aged 49.

On the 23d ult. James, son of Jos. and Mary Jane Tomlinson, aged 22 months.

On the 22d ult. Mary A. Elizabeth, daughter of Jos. and Margaret Winner, aged 13 months.

On the 22d ult. Anna T. daughter of Wm. T. and Elizabeth Millick, aged 3 years and 3 months.

On the 23d ult. Edward Maginnis, aged 52 years.

On the 23d ult. Conrad Albright, aged 80.

On the 22d ult. Eliza Humphries.

On the 22d ult. Mrs. Martha McSally, aged 41.

On the 22d ult. Daniel Brady, aged 30 years.

On the 22d ult. Sarah, daughter of Jos. and Esther Steele, aged 17 years.

On the 22d ult. Mr. Michael Brubeck, aged 75 years, and 9 months.

On the 21st ult. Mr. William Price, Sr. aged 81.

On the 23d ult. Thomas M. son of Thos. and Elizabeth Gessler, aged 3 years and 10 months.

On the 23d ultimo, Elizabeth A. Hooper, wife of Mark Silcox, aged 19 years.

On the 23d ult. Hannah, wife of Wm. West, aged 42 years.

On the 21st ult. Lemuel Frame, son of Philip and Barbara Ann Crossman, aged 6 months.

On the 21st ult. Mrs. Catharine Swink, aged 75.

On the 21st ult. Mary Ann, daughter of John and Hannah B. Wilkinson, aged 6 years.

On the 20th ult. Jeremiah McCarthy, aged 42.

On the 21st ult. Elizabeth Dawson, daughter of Josiah and Sarah Snyder, aged 3 years and 5 months.

On the 20th ult. Mrs. Rachel H. Winslow, aged 52 years.

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my11-6to JOSEPH G. FOWLER.

Norwalk, Connecticut, April 26, 1850.

GRAHAM—JUNE—JULY.

DR. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

Selected Poetry.

SPRING.

Some renovating spirit seems to come on,
Wherever a spot which every heart adopts.
Some sweet and welcome influence seems to chase on
With the fresh growth of leafy flirt.
Our clouded souls seem kindling into brightness,
Our thoughts, like wild birds, seem to fit and soar,
Round all our praises with a serener lightness
Joy! the weakest subject of the Spring!

The merry children, who are out acquiring,
With silvery voices, thrill the grand air,
And fancy lives as in the sensual carrying,
Where eager fingers pluck the dearest fair!
And back they come, masters of healthful nature bounded,
And at our feet their fragrant offerings fling.
Curbside and corner of childhood's actions wounding
Childhood, the type and favorite of Spring.

They tell me that the primrose tufts are blowing
In snow-like colors, and with straw-like mantle,
Their hairy-lough and herbivorous lives are passing
Content beside the wood-pecks and old walls.
And that the daisies, scattered o'er the common,
Our every field into watery lawns fling,
And that in loneliest nooks the violets simmer
In dewy evanescence, redolent of trembling.

They tell me that in cloud-land, larks are panting
With the deep essence of prodigal song,
And that the throat is never tired of chanting
The dampening shades of lower roots among.
That the sweet season's gladsome call is bringing
Back to our ears the swallow's merry wing!
That the proud herbaceous spirits are blowing
Pennons of pearly or the breast of Spring.

Oh, let me share the festive chant or clatter,
Share all her fragrance, all her sounds of joy,
Love with delight on every vacant matter,
With the old love and wonder of a boy.
Break out, my mind, in blossoms of serene raining,
And to my heart its wounded music bring.
Thou! may feel the dead to their sweet awakening
Prime in my soul, and know that all is Spring.

Choice Extracts.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.

FROM BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW WORK "EL DORADO."

HOW TO GET ELECTED IN CALIFORNIA.—In addition to my duties of correspondent, on visiting the Volcano, I was empowered with a political mission to the diggers. The candidates on the Mokelumne gave me letters to some of them, and packages of tickets which I was enjoined to commend to their use. On delivering the latter, I found I was considered as having authority to order an election—a power which I never exerted only in the Project of the District or his special agents. At the suggestion of some of the miners, I went with them to the Alcalde, in order to have a constitution. I disclaimed all authority in the matter, but explained in brief the manner in which the elections were to be held on the river, and recommended them to adopt a similar system. Owing to the short time which elapsed between the Governor's proclamation and the day of election, it was impossible for the Project of each district to notify all the organized communities. The only plan, therefore, was to meet on the appointed day, publicly elect Judges and Inspectors, and hold the election in all other respects according to the requirements of the Constitution. This was agreed to by the late-grave of the Volcano as the most advisable mode of action. But behind how many it is, in a primitive community like this, to obtain the proper result. There was, on one of the tickets in the San Joaquin District, a candidate for the State Senate, whose surname was the same as mine, and Mount Volcano, as I afterwards learned, took me to be the same individual. "We will vote for Taylor," said they, "because he came here to see us, and because he appears to be interested for us." Accordingly, the whole vote of the place was given to my name-sake, but intended for me. Had I known the fact sooner, I might have been tempted to run for Alcalde, at least.

THE CALIFORNIA GRAND.—There is one peculiarity about the Californian cafés, which I do not remember to have seen elsewhere. At the top or head of the long dammer season, their fare becomes bottle, and frequently at noon-day, when not a breath of air is stirring, a row of dust-coat coats parts from the trunk without the slightest warning mood, and coops loudly to the earth. More than one instance is related, in which persons have been killed by these falls. For this reason the native Californians generally camp outside of the range of the limbs.

THE CALIFORNIA CONVENTION.—The Clear occasionally made a laughing decision, whereupon two of the members, who had previously served in State Assemblies, would over that in the whole course of their legislative experience they had never heard of such a thing. Now and then a scene occurred, which was unmixing enough. A motion being before the Convention, declaring that every citizen arrested for a criminal offence should be tried by a jury of his peers, a member, unfamiliar with such technical terms, moved to strike out the word "peers" and insert "I don't like that word 'peers,'" said he, "it isn't republican: I'd like to know what we want with peers in this country—we're not monarchy, and we've got no House of Parliament. I vote for no such law."

THE FARE.—After many trials, I finally contented there (the fare is equal to all their cooking. There is a thick, green shrub in the forest, whose powerful balsamic odor is too much for them. After escaping the first and opening it with water, I put down my beef, peremptorily will chance, and surrounded it with a rim of vase-cedrus of this shrub, whole enough to prevent their approaching it. This saved me, and I ended from the fact, I took my rest-mosquitoes, to her utter discomfiture.

AFFECTIONATE BEATING A HORSE.

At the center end I, mounted on a lame horse, were shuffling along in state, we espied a venerable old animal before us, walking in the same direction. The center nipped off the bridle, ran forward and took his place without my difficulty. There was no sign of any camp to be seen, and we came to the conclusion that the horse was an estray, and we might therefore actually make our kill. He was the most grotesque specimen of horseflesh I ever saw—lame, like our own—and with his forehead broken so shaver the eyes, which did not prevent his having a case of most extraordinary length and prominence. The latter bridle hung on the mantel, leaving me his own horse and saddle, so that we were most equally provided. By dint of shouting and kicking we kept the beasts in a sort of shambling gallop till we reached Rouey's Rancho, where the latter declined any further removing the bridle and letting the horse stand loose; the custom of the miners being, to shoot a man who puts his gear on your horse and rides him without leave.

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As it happened, the precaution was not illtimed; but, while we lay inside the tent on a couple of benches, the owner and attendants took some one outside. "There you are!" said the owner, "what do you mean, you still mean? I have seen you here! you know you never let me be here, you know you never do!" Still was forcing the bolt-keeper, who was standing by the cooking-fire, he inquired: "how did that horse get here?" "Why!" answered the farmer, with a slight variation of the truth, "he was drawn in this morning by some men who found him in the road, about three miles from here. The men have gone on to Stockton, but left him, thinking we might have an owner somewhere, though he don't look like it." "That's mine!" ejaculated the owner. "I'll see the mules from here, where I camped, and the horse never left me before; you know you didn't you cause?" Then, running into the tent, he repeated the whole story to us, while mentally ascertained that the horse should have left. "He doesn't look to be much," added the man, "but I've had him two years among the mountains, and never saw such another wonderful knowing animal."

THE FAITHFUL DOG.

One man on he in Monterey a single night, without being startled and awed by the dark, solemn grandeur of the spot. It breaks living creatures. There is no continuous roar of the plunging waters, as we have in the mountains, but a sound like, again, regular swells—quiet pulsations of the great Creative heart—and which no unbroken listen, and fall with single grand crashes, with intervals of total silence between. They can be heard through the day, if one listens, but a solemn undertone to all the shallow murmur of the town; but at midnight, when all else is still, those successive shocks fall upon the air with a sensation of unspeakable sublimity. It is the sea, from the pure forests to the sea, is filled with a light breeze, and the intermediate basin of sound and strong enough to get a delicate cadence. Their constant repetition at last produces a feeling something like horror. I spent more and wondered by some reading sooner could scarcely hear the continuous roar.

When there has been a gale outside, and a morning of dashing elevations succeeds a night of ing and cool wind, the sounds are loudest and most magnificent. Then their hour of doom are long upstream like a snowy fringe along the dark-blue here of the sea, and a light, glittering mist constantly rose from the yellow curve of the shore. One quiet Sunday afternoon, when the ripples was such as to be almost felt in the mind earth, I walked and along the sand till I had passed the anchorage, and could look on the open Pacific. The surface of the bay was comparatively calm; but within a few hundred yards of the shore it quivered with a new, majestic movement, forming a single line more than a mile in length, which, as it advanced, presented a perpendicular front of clear green water, twelve feet in height. There was a gradual curving in of this emerald wall—a concentration of strength—the whole mass fell forward with a thundering crash, hurling the illuminated spray thirty feet into the air. A second rebound followed; and then the hurling, seething waters raced for up the sand with a sharp, trampling, metallic sound, like the jingling of a thousand bars of iron. I sat down on a point of rock, where the highest crest burst, and watched this sublime phenomenon for a long time. The small-talk subsided me comfort and rekindled the sound, prolonging it from crash to crash, so that the ear was constantly filled with it. Once, a tremendous swell came in close on the heels of one that had just broken, and the two mingling, made one wave, higher than far beyond the water-line, and buried me above the knees. As far as I could see, the shore was white with the subsiding deluge. It was a fine illustration of the magnificent language of Scripture: "He maketh the deep to boil like a pot; he maketh the sea like a pot of ointment; one would think the deep to be hoary."

SOCIETY IN CALIFORNIA.

It cannot be denied that the very activity of California must produce a certain spirit of restlessness, highly inimical to dangerous excesses. The talents of the people are not directed to the most very slow and deliberate, branches into all kinds of wild adventure, the necessary effect of the sudden glow and expansion which they experienced. Those who retained their health seemed to revel in an exuberance of animal spirits, which carried them with scarce a jar over barriers and obstacles that would have checked them in the old stand. There was something exceedingly hearty, cordial and encouraging in the social circle of a rural intercourse. The ordinary forms of courtesy were flung aside with a bluntness of good-fellowship and manly confidence, under the circumstances, one. I was constantly reminded of the stories of Northern Europe and of the stout Vikings of Jacis who exulted in their very passions and made them forward to blows as we would greet a friend at the feast, and meet coolly kindled with the rage at battle. Indeed, it required but little effort of the imagination to believe that we were, in age, when the rugged gold-diggers, with their long hair and ruddy beards, were grouped around some mountain camp-fire, revelling in the rough light, and giving full play to a fearless and poetical and promised that it would not have shamed the Berserkers.

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Allow me to give you a small portion of my life. I was born in this city, was young, I was innocent, I could pure milk, and did not chew my cuttoneen. But when I became familiar with the whays of the world, I was led into temptation, fell from grace, and lost that virtue was dangerous, and was led astray by a cowherd to accept it for my portion. In short, there was a pump convenient to my house, and I soon learned that pumping was far easier than milking. Where I obtained a quart of milk by hard labor, I could throw in my contemporaries were astonished at my success, and they laughed that I possessed a stock of wonderful cows, which I kept in the cellar, and which I could propagate pump. I was called benevolent and generous, because I gave away milk, but I knew my feelings with the world been less rewarded and more careful of my character than my pursuits. I was constantly watched, and grew and deliberate in their temperament—but they lacked the fiery energy and impetuosity which enabled me to be successfully forward—the dangers which surrounded them at the outset would have deterred me from the enterprise. Beside, this energy did not run at random; it was in the end directed by an enlightened understanding to the most profitable objects which is the strength and serenity of a well-ordered mind. Instead of being a curse to me, it inclined to show that the worst passions of our nature were capable of conversion to the use of California, but the one great lesson of the settlement and organization of the country is of a character to be understood by all.

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GOODNESS OF HEART.

Yes, goodness of heart is the great redeemer. When united to genius, what a multitude of faults will it not cover! Burns, for instance, though with the dimness of the last Pleiad, even through the obscuration of vice. Few had ever a more numerous or a more devoted band of friends than the wayward and sable-hearted one. Fast; and what has not lured Sheridan despite all his failings?—above all, Goldsmith? for his life was one long act of failing, and yet who ever withheld from his vanity and forgot that nothing but the gentlest and fastest of hearts could have redeemed, and redoubled the sound, prolonging it from crash to crash, so that the ear was constantly filled with it. Once, a tremendous swell came in close on the heels of one that had just broken, and the two mingling, made one wave, higher than far beyond the water-line, and buried me above the knees. As far as I could see, the shore was white with the subsiding deluge. It was a fine illustration of the magnificent language of Scripture: "He maketh the deep to boil like a pot; he maketh the sea like a pot of ointment; one would think the deep to be hoary."

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Wit and Humor.

A SPIRITUAL COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor:—I am the ghost of the departed Mr. Goldbeater, rather better known in this world for the effects of long and laborious rapping. I was down, as my one would do that wasn't a ghost, to the Rappers, a literary association of which I am and to deny certain false reports which have been circulated to my discredit.

I am a very respectable ghost. Although I have seen fit to assume myself a little lately, by reason of my couple's doors and knocks, I am not on reason why I should not pass for a respectable ghost, and a very good one.

Allow me to give you a small portion of my life. I was born in this city, was young, I was innocent, I could pure milk, and did not chew my cuttoneen. But when I became familiar with the whays of the world, I was led into temptation, fell from grace, and lost that virtue was dangerous, and was led astray by a cowherd to accept it for my portion. In short, there was a pump convenient to my house, and I soon learned that pumping was far easier than milking. Where I obtained a quart of milk by hard labor, I could throw in my contemporaries were astonished at my success, and they laughed that I possessed a stock of wonderful cows, which I kept in the cellar, and which I could propagate pump. I was called benevolent and generous, because I gave away milk, but I knew my feelings with the world been less rewarded and more careful of my character than my pursuits. I was constantly watched, and grew and deliberate in their temperament—but they lacked the fiery energy and impetuosity which enabled me to be successfully forward—the dangers which surrounded them at the outset would have deterred me from the enterprise. Beside, this energy did not run at random; it was in the end directed by an enlightened understanding to the most profitable objects which is the strength and serenity of a well-ordered mind. Instead of being a curse to me, it inclined to show that the worst passions of our nature were capable of conversion to the use of California, but the one great lesson of the settlement and organization of the country is of a character to be understood by all.

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Selected Articles.

THE PERSONAL CHARACTER OF PERICLES.

It required no new artist to awaken an interest in that extraordinary man. To all students of literature Pericles is most always have appeared as the central figure of Grecian history. His form, and manner, and outward appearance are all well known. We can imagine that since we almost forbidding aspect, which repelled rather than fascinated intimacy; the impetuous gesture; the hand-to-hand disputation—already before us in the dialogues of Plato—and the calm, self-possessed oration from the steps of the Pnyx—all these are familiar to us. We know the stair; reserve which reigned through his whole life and character. Those great features were never seen to relax into laughter—twice only in his long career to melt into tears. The self-discipline and severe administration he never accepted an invitation to dinner but once, and that to his nephew's wedding, and then only by only till the libation, that is (as we should say) till the urging of grace. That profound courtesy could never be disturbed by the bitterest persecution of aristocratic enmity or popular violence. Even when the sentence of banishment was carried against him all the way from the Assembly to his own house, hooting him with all the opprobrious epithets with which, as we know from Aristophanes, the Athenian mob could assail a statesman, and his own person hissed, then, on arriving at his own door, to turn to his torch-bearer with an order to light his torch at once, as if he was still the same. Amidst the passionate gesticulations of Athenian oratory he stood alone, self-centred. Athenian mob, his self-possession was never lost. His style was never overloaded with ornament, but was ever studied and measured. Every speech that he delivered he wrote down previously—a habit very time that he was ever known to have spoken without eager or ready, but takes but or cold, it quietly reduces disturbances in the stomach or the head, and generally eases. And it is one of the very best antidotes to intemperance; a glass of water, hot, cold, or tepid, before or after meals, is not habitually, as the Arabs and Egyptians, are proverbially temperate. Nobody craves after water, and nobody ever sinks under its influence; and wherever taken strong coffee when drank, it immediately sugar or milk, both of which are efficacious than anything else in cooling the blood, clearing the watery stomach, and *in short taking the taste out of the mouth.* Coffee is a cold stimulant, and some how or other, so acts on the liver as to produce biliousness.

And it we remember correctly, it is an antidote to opium.

Doctor Burdell said coffee was a mortal poison, and he proved it, by drawing from a cup of the best Java, till he got five drops of Prussic acid, one of which killed a cat. There's science for you! If a few minims prussic acid make away my mad-dread-drink with a batch of bread, and I'll be happy. Here's a few cart loads of prussic. Whiskey, the staff of death, is made from wheat. It is bread, the staff of life.—*Public Ledger.*

POETRY AND THE AGE.

To decry the sacred thirst of poetry is sophisticational, because it is vain. It is an instinct of the heart, and, like all instincts, it is true in its own way or other, whether by wholesome or unwholesome, whether by legitimate or illegitimate means. But being sacred, to deny it is profane; and being a passion of noble nature, it is a sign of encouragement to all. Do not then pass that its tendency is to disgust men with the duty they owe to the world, for it is a disgust never nature that may be; for it does not elevate men above duties, but all things around and in His daily employment, before a cold and hopeless task, becomes blinded with, and colored by the passion—effectless: its consummate and creations are exercises both of the heart and the mind.

To him the meanest, simplest flowers that blow Do more to thoughts that he too deep for tears.

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COFFEE.

Some of the French Roman have lately raised sundry questions, and have prosecuted numerous and learned discussions before the French Academy of Sciences, which tend to prove that coffee is a wholesome beverage. We are glad of the fact the habit of coffee drinking. In the late Dr. Bardell, a dentist of New York, undertook to prove that it was a mortal poison. Mr. Dupuis, Professor of Scientific Agriculture, bearing of some healthy miners on the frontiers of Belgium, who subsisted entirely for many weeks days, was a pint of coffee with bread and butter for their breakfast, a pint better for dinner, and a quart of coffee for dinner and drink at other times, and cooked potatoes, cabbage, or other vegetables, bread and butter and coffee for supper, and a little meat and two quarts of beer additional on Sundays and festival days. This is not so bad, if they have enough at it!

But here was trouble. The Professors had already decided that acute or chronic poisoning by nitrous principle; and that the constituent which less acute than that of the most coarse religious tales. So Mr. Gasparin gave up acute and took to chronic.

Another Professor made some allowance for a healthy system, a healthy locality, and many others little circumstances. The great Magendie, who never was seen, was ever very fair at all, and proceeded to show that many substances were healthy without much acute. Mr. Walsh, who has lived in Algiers, and who is a French soldiers in Algiers, who drank much coffee, and to the astonishment of the Egyptian officers, who drank still more. Mr. Walsh, who tells these things, suggests that, on the whole habit of coffee drinking, it is not the half discovery rest, the discovery did the business. He found that the English consumes, annually, 19, 37,000,000 of pounds of coffee, and 22,000,000 of cocoa, and that the former consumption of coffee that he knows, in the sweet Spanish scorn —cocoa) used in the South of France.

All this is very encouraging to coffee pots, and therefore disliking both *genius* and *effervescence*, we do not think much of the whole story. But we do think much of coffee as a beverage. Tea is a Chinese invention, and is not like it as its consumption increases. All the world over, it is the beverage of the people, on the Potomac, Delaware, and other of our rivers, also on the *Grand Bank*, and *all along the coast*. It is the beverage of the poor of Ireland, as it originally, and disposes with rum and all kinds of cheapness. It has been found in